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1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	Case No. 08-13555-scc
4	Adv. Case No. 08-01420-scc
5	x
6	In the Matter of:
7	
8	LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC.,
9	Debtor.
10	x
11	LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC.,
12	Plaintiff,
13	v.
14	LEHMAN BROTHERS INC.,
15	Defendants.
16	x
17	U.S. Bankruptcy Court
18	One Bowling Green
19	New York, NY 10004
20	
21	June 9, 2015
22	11:06 AM
23	BEFORE:
24	HON SHELLEY C. CHAPMAN
25	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

	Page 3
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2	
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	Page 4
1	PROCEEDINGS
2	THE COURT: Have a seat. Have a seat. How are
3	you, Ms. Marcus?
4	MS. MARCUS: Fine, Your Honor. Good morning, Your
5	Honor, Jacqueline Marcus.
6	THE COURT: These people are here for you to
7	hear you talk?
8	MS. MARCUS: Excuse me?
9	THE COURT: Are these people all here for you?
10	MS. MARCUS: I expect not. We'll see. Jacqueline
11	Marcus from Weil, Gotshal & Manges on behalf of Lehman
12	Brothers Holdings Inc. Your Honor, we have a very short
13	agenda this morning, actually only one item on the agenda.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MS. MARCUS: And Matthew Cantor, the chief legal
16	officer for Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. is going to make
17	the presentation to you.
18	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
19	MR. CANTOR: Good morning, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Good morning. How are you?
21	MR. CANTOR: I'm good. I'm hoping everybody's
22	here for your confirmation hearing and NII.
23	THE COURT: I don't know. I think all these people
24	are here for you.
25	MR. CANTOR: May I approach the bench with a

Page 5 1 presentation? 2 THE COURT: Please. Thank you. Thank you. MR. CANTOR: We brought a few extra copies if 3 4 anybody's interested. 5 THE COURT: I'm reserving my rights to ask you for 6 more at a certain point as well. All right? 7 MR. CANTOR: Yes. We have as many as you like. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 MR. CANTOR: Good morning, Your Honor. 10 Matthew Cantor. I'm the chief legal officer at Lehman 11 Brothers Holdings, the plan administrator for the Lehman 12 wind-down. We had a brief -- put together a small deck here 13 for Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Right. 15 MR. CANTOR: To just get a sense of what's going 16 on with the estate. I'm going to start on the cover page, 17 because I know we had docketed this as the State of the 18 Estate. Historically, that's what it was in this case. But 19 the presentation is really more about what's going on in 20 terms of the claims resolutions and the litigation 21 recoveries. 22 THE COURT: Okay. MR. CANTOR: And there's not a lot in this 23 24 presentation about all the work that's going on on the 25 business side, the asset recovery side. And that's --

Page 6 1 information is -- can be -- to the extent investors and 2 others are interested, they can see it in our public 3 filings. THE COURT: I understand. 4 5 MR. CANTOR: But for the purpose of this 6 presentation -- so, I actually changed the front page from 7 what I originally had, "State of the Estate." It's more 8 like a plan administration update. 9 THE COURT: Plan administration update. Okay. 10 So, just to -- so, what's not being reported here also 11 involves additional things that will be on -- possibly on 12 the Court's agenda going forward. MR. CANTOR: Yes. There are some other things 13 14 that may be on the Court's agenda going forward, for sure. 15 And what also isn't described in here is the amount of work 16 17 THE COURT: LBI. MR. CANTOR: LBI, of course, which is an entirely 18 different bankruptcy. 19 20 THE COURT: Right. 21 MR. CANTOR: Many people have come up to me and 22 said, "I see you settled with Barclays." And I say, "No, we didn't settle with Barclays. LBI settled with Barclays." 23 24 But yes, that's a whole different birch tree. 25 So, starting on page three, after the -- so,

needless to say, Lehman was an immense case. But even the wind-down, from this point going forward, is the equivalent of a mega-case. It's as big as any case Your Honor is going to have. We have more than \$15 billion of assets remaining across the estate, and that includes cash and cash in the disputed claims reserve and real estate, interest in private equity investments, recoveries from foreign-controlled former affiliates, net of the future operating expenses and excluding the litigation recoveries, which --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CANTOR: We --

THE COURT: Which is the footnote there.

MR. CANTOR: When we report our assets, we generally exclude all litigation recoveries.

Contested matters: we're seeking many billions of dollars of additional recoveries for the benefit of our creditors through dozens of legal actions that will require significant allocation of Court time and Court resources going forward. There are approximately 2400 remaining claims that are disputed. They're either unliquidated or contingent or otherwise unresolved.

The filed amount of those claims that need to be resolved is \$68 billion, plus or minus. And, again, the resolution of those claims is going to likely require substantial Court time and resources.

Just so Your Honor is aware, the plan
administrator's focus is on allowing appropriately sized
claims. And when we face counterparties who seek inflated
claims, we're duty-bound to object to those claims.
Obviously we need to balance the expense of opposing those
claims and the time that it takes to resolve those claims.

I know the Court's aware, throughout the case, since the beginning -- and we've maintained this tradition -- we have spent tremendous efforts resolving claims consensually, either through B-to-B conversations or mediation processes. Some were Court-mandated or Court-approved. Others we generally instigate on our own, even if they're not Court-mandated, because, obviously, we do our best to try and resolve everything consensually.

We're at the point in time in the liquidation -
I'm down to 2400 claims from the over 66,000 that we are -have been resolved. These are the more intractable

counterparties. So, at this point in the case, we're

getting to Court. Understand it's -- it has not been

without good faith efforts to resolve these things, again,

on a B-to-B basis or through a mediation.

You know, and a lot of times these are counterparties who may have invested in claims, come up with some legal theory, good or bad, thinking there's an opportunity to make money on an investment. Oddly enough,

the deeper you go, as an investor, with these types of investments, the harder it is to sort of give in for less. So, the motivation is to sort of, "Let's run this out to a Court resolution."

Unfortunately for the Court and for us, and for the estate, it will likely -- these claims, the remaining stub, are going to require more time and more resources, and be more difficult to resolve. I'm also finding --

of these predicate facts that you're outlining, it's counterintuitive because of the -- if you're following the time course out from the date of the filing, day of the confirmation, one wouldn't naturally expect there to be, you know, this volume and this degree of difficulty. But it is -- it's not surprising when you lay out the predicate facts the way you have.

MR. CANTOR: Yes. And, you know, certainly with a -- you know, in smaller cases, it happens. But the tail, although it's tougher, usually isn't this big. This is -- was a massive, massive case.

THE COURT: Right. Right.

MR. CANTOR: And, as we get deeper into, you know, more intractable counterparties, you know, just from the plan administrator's perspective, obviously we're looking to compensate for losses and appropriately, you know, size the

allowed claims.

And when we go into these negotiations, we generally -- you know, we're tethered to sort of taking a position that's reasonable, and maybe we negotiate a little bit from there. When you're in a negotiation with a counterparty who might be at the more extreme end to make some bigger recovery, it makes the simple Solomonic resolution -- it doesn't work. So, sometimes it makes the negotiations go a little slow.

But, back to page three, to your point that you just made, since the bankruptcy plan was confirmed in December of 2011, there have been -- this is a very exact number -- 26,813 docket entries.

THE COURT: Is that just in the main case, or does that count all the adversaries?

MR. CANTOR: I'm going to look to my counsel.

That's just the main case, Candace?

THE COURT: That's just -- so that's just the main case.

MR. CANTOR: Yes. And those were -- you know,

14,500 of those were transfers and dockets, but for 37,000

claims that have changed hands. So, while Lehman has been

very successful in alternative dispute resolution, ADR,

processes and compromising claims, the remaining matters, by

their nature, are those least likely to resolve without some

intervention by the Court.

Future distributions, as the assets in the estate begin to wane, become increasingly dependent on the resolution of contested matters. So, we're going to increasingly require -- be required to join issues for Your Honor to consider, engage in some discovery to help develop the facts and move the parties closer to having to face Your Honor on a decision, and potentially look for a resolution of legal disputes. And, you know, I'm going to talk more about that a little later.

So, accordingly, the wind-down is entering a phase during which increasingly more Court resources will be required to advance the process and provide final resolution and distribution to creditors, and which you had observed is a little counterintuitive at this stage of the game.

So, flipping to the next page, just so you get a picture, this is just a chart that shows the distributions that the estate has made. And you can see our last distribution in April was about a \$6 billion distribution.

So, we've made great progress on getting cash out the door.

On the next page, you can see there have been -what this chart shows, the dollars are filed claims amounts
that have been resolved in each period, or remain to be
resolved in each period. I apologize, remain to be resolved
in each period. You can see, all the way at the right, as

Page 12 1 of April 2nd, there was \$68 billion of claims filed that 2 need -- that we -- that are either disputed or contingent or 3 unliquidated, that need to be resolved before we can get reserves out the door. 4 5 I think we've made good progress since, you know, 6 we marked -- since the end of D4, since October of '13. We 7 have resolved 74 -- 73 -- 74 billion, round number, since 8 then. 9 THE COURT: So, just to keep underscoring this 10 point and making sure I understand it, this is filed claims, 11 claims by creditors, alleged creditors, against the estate? 12 MR. CANTOR: That have not --13 THE COURT: So, these numbers do -- does not include affirmative litigation by the estate against third 14 15 parties? 16 MR. CANTOR: Correct, Your Honor. These are claim 17 amounts. 18 THE COURT: Claim amounts. MR. CANTOR: To which -- they have not been 19 20 allowed. 21 THE COURT: Right. 22 MR. CANTOR: And we need to find some resolution. 23 Yes, they're substantial billions of dollars. Well, those 24 are the claims right here. There's a substantial amount of 25 recovery litigation.

Page 13 1 THE COURT: Right. 2 MR. CANTOR: That, you know, we don't have a number attributed to that. 3 THE COURT: Got it. 4 5 MR. CANTOR: So, to the next page, just some 6 progress. And what I think is -- you'll see that the claims 7 litigation that you've seen, which we've identified here, 8 give you some indication of the amount of work that it's 9 taking to get some of the resolutions done. So, as to the 10 first bullet, although the plan administrator continues to 11 settle claims successfully, resolution increasingly requires 12 joining of issues and some progress in litigation. 13 The key matters that we settled, some of which you've seen, some of which you didn't need to see because 14 15 you were here and we were marching towards you --16 THE COURT: (indiscernible) trial. 17 MR. CANTOR: Yes. In the Washington Tobacco 18 litigation --19 THE COURT: Right. 20 MR. CANTOR: You know, I think that case was -- it 21 was expensive and time-consuming. 22 THE COURT: It was a week-long trial. 23 MR. CANTOR: And it was absolutely critical to go 24 through that trial to get a resolution, and we ended up, 25 obviously, settling after going through that. You know,

Canary Wharf was a very meaningful claims resolution. It was a \$780 million claim that we were able to resolve.

THE COURT: Giants Stadium.

MR. CANTOR: Giants Stadium. And, you know, there were a lot of discovery disputes and other matters that came before Your Honor before we were able to get a resolution of that. There was some make-whole litigation with the Financial Security Assurance folks, and we were able to resolve that. And FHLB Pittsburg, we were able to get that resolved.

But all those matters, unlike many of the prior claims, required an awful lot of not only time and effort by estate professionals but, you know, Court time. Looking forward, I expect to see more of that.

So, to the next page, highly -- the ADR programs, we've had some highly successful Court-approved mandatory ADR, you know, processes, and ADR processes for setting discovery procedures, because, as you know, in all these litigations, not only do we have actual litigation of the merits, but there's a fair bit of arm-wrestling in discovery disputes. And that's going to take Court time.

And it's something the estate needs to pursue because, from what I'm learning an awful lot of information that we get doesn't come consensually, particularly as we get down to the short straws here, but only we get to see in

the discovery. And we'll give you some examples of that later.

But since the inception of the protocol, the estate's received -- achieved 410 settlements with 527 counterparties, resulting in approximately \$2.9 billion of resolutions. Since the last date of the estate, we've achieved 91 settlements with 109 counterparties, and we've resolved about \$740 million of claims.

The mediation process, which has been in place for a long time, relating to derivatives matters, as of just recently, June 5th, we're at 94 percent of the Tier One ADRs that have been through that process have been resolved without requiring to go to Your Honor. But, obviously, when you have a big number to start with, even a small percentage leaves an awful lot of work that ends up in Court.

THE COURT: Right, but that's a remarkable number, the 94 percent, in terms of a successful process.

MR. CANTOR: Thank you, Your Honor. Within the past year, we've established two new ADR protocols: the private label protocol, dealing with the RMBS claims, which I'll talk a little bit more about; and then we have the downstream, you know, pursuing the recoveries to the indemnifications of the losses that we suffered facing the GSEs. And those processes move forward, creaky at times, but they're working.

We -- you know, the other process we have, we call the SPV, you know, Phase Two. I'm sure Your Honor's heard, but Judge Failla --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. CANTOR: Had determined, in the motion withdrawing the references related to that matter, that the referent should remain with Your Honor.

THE COURT: Right, including for the determination of the class certification issues.

MR. CANTOR: Including the determination of class certification issues. I think, just from listening to the judge reading the ruling, certainly concluded that the main issues there were bankruptcy issues. Some of the other issues were more like maybe the non-bankruptcy issues were the tail wagging the dog.

That being said, the judge felt that the

Bankruptcy Court certainly could handle all the issues

there, the issues relating to the Ballyrock and

(indiscernible) decisions, and the applicability of those

decisions certainly should remain with Your Honor. And she,

you know, recognized the Bankruptcy Court is the appropriate

forum for sort of making some determination as to what those

decisions mean as they relate to the Phase Two matters.

So, needless to say, we're happy with that decision and look forward to moving forward with that

1 process.

THE COURT: I think that there are -- probably can't count them on one hand, the number of motions to withdraw. I think, by my count, they've all come back at you. Virtually all of them have come back down here. I'm not aware of any additional ones that are still pending and unresolved at this point. But I could be missing something, but. If you could keep your voice up a little bit, I'm getting feedback, Mr. Cantor.

MR. CANTOR: Got it.

THE COURT: That folks on the phone cannot hear every word that you're saying.

MR. CANTOR: I will do that. So, remaining matters, on page eight.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CANTOR: So, as I mentioned, there's more than 66,000 -- there have been more than 66,000 disputed claims that have been resolved. There's 2400 claims that are seeking to recover more than 68 billion that need to be resolved.

We have a game plan on how we want to address these claims. We've been implementing a game plan at least since the company emerged from bankruptcy. The new board, and acting as plan administrator, we have a game plan on how we want to approach this. We have been prioritizing issues

for Your Honor. We've -- and we're going to continue to do that, trying to bring forward the things that we think will be most effective in resolving the remaining issues.

Constant --

THE COURT: I think it's also -- and I'd like to point out a large majority of your focus is what I call the big ticket, complex items, which I understand. But also remaining, which I've seen a large number of, are individual claims, with individuals who may or may not be represented by counsel, a lot of not represented by counsel, and who have claims that have not only a monetary component but have an emotional component.

And it's very important -- and I've tried very hard to make each and every one of them, when their turn comes, to feel that they've been heard and that they've been given a fair treatment, you know, win or lose. And I think that's important for them to feel that the Court has heard them, but also that the folks working for the plan administrator have heard them.

And I think, pretty consistently, they feel that their needs and concerns have been responded to, and a lot of patience and resources have been spent. So, I'm appreciative of that. And I think it's just worth noting that, in those remaining claims, I would guess there are undoubtedly, you know, some of those folks.

MR. CANTOR: Yeah.

THE COURT: And that's true in the LBHI estate,

and it's also true in the LBI estate.

MR. CANTOR: Yes, Your Honor, which is -- and the next point I was going to make was, obviously, in prioritizing things, just so the Court understands, on the -- but, by expressing that, you know -- we are constantly engaged in a process with our creditors, trying to resolve things consensually, constantly sharing information, listening to our counterparties' thoughts on the appropriate resolutions.

And really we spend an awful lot of time trying to get things done in a way that it really feels like they have an opportunity to be heard by the plan administrator, their thoughts have been considered. And, you know, to the extent we can compromise, we do, within reasonable limits.

And I know one of the issues that has been, you know, our interest in sometimes bringing to Your Honor legal issues that we think will break logjams in major litigations. And we have heard, loudly and clearly, and we think the Court has appropriately indicated, you know, most of the time, disputes need to be all resolved at once, at the end, either by the Judge or by the parties. And there's a disinclination to deal with one-off legal issues. And we recognize that.

And we're also appreciative, in those special circumstances, we're able to get some jurisprudence on legal issues, because there are a fair number of novel legal issues in the disputes we have. And sometimes it makes it hard to get a resolution, when you're facing investors who have a thesis that it needs to come out a particular way to make a return.

So, currently, there are about 550 claims subject to pending objections. So, the major obstacles that we've laid out here that we see going forward is we have, I had mentioned, opportunistic counterparties. Maybe the words could have been a little softer.

But there is some tension out there where counterparties recognize we're trying to get money out the door while at the same time get fair results. And sometimes, folks hold their breath, hoping they'll get better than they're entitled to. And that's really a tension we wrestle with, and we hope we can get through the Court process as fast and as efficiently as possible.

With the remaining derivatives claims -- and you'll see, with the big bank litigation, I mean, there's very meaningful valuation disputes. You saw that in the Washington Tobacco litigation. When those types of matters have to resolve by the Court, those are trials. Very specific facts, can be expensive and time-consuming.

Lastly, I think we're at the point in time in the case that there are contingent claims, either contingencies where the estate's exposure will be reduced or eliminated because there's another counterparty who will be paying, or there's some subsequent event that we have to wait for. And I know the Bankruptcy Code empowers the Court to help us resolve those things without waiting for the contingencies to occur.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CANTOR: We're going to begin bringing those matters before Your Honor for consideration, in the hope that we can clean up those remaining claims, because, like I said, our goal is to get the claims done and be done.

So, I've -- for the remainder of the presentation,

I have broken up the five broad categories, the last

category being "Other." So, if we flip to the next page,

there's the derivatives book, which is, you know, sort of

like the Washington Tobacco litigation and those types of

litigations.

So, there are 22 pending adversary proceedings or objections on the docket involving the estate's derivatives counterparties. There are at least 15 additional derivatives counterparties that are likely to be brought before the Court to require some judicial interaction.

They're based upon our -- you know, we're constantly

negotiating with these folks, and, you know, our best estimate is about 15 additional ones we're going to need to get into Court and have some help from the Court.

Each derivatives dispute involves millions of dollars. Each of these are factually unique, involving anywhere between one derivatives transaction and up to tens of thousands of transactions.

In many cases, we're facing counterparties who've employed a variety of methods to inflate their claims relative to other comparable claims and make a profit from the bankruptcy. The types of things we're seeing with counterparties who submit loss calculations that generate claims in amounts far in excess of their actual loss.

And again, we're focusing -- because the law here is somewhat open or novel, we try at the estate to get a sense of what was the actual loss the counterparty suffered. Obviously, we have counterparties that may have a view as a matter of law there's a liquidated damage that entitles them to more, and that's sometimes where the majority dispute is. We're trying to limit the estate's exposure to what the losses were.

We have counterparties that, you know, calculate the close-out, supplying a time of day or a date that maximizes their loss regardless of when the actual termination occurred, or when they chose to terminate -- the

date that they chose to terminate the trades, or how they actually managed their portfolios. We have counterparties who make claims based on hypothetical loss calculations, even though they replaced the trades, in an effort to withhold proceeds.

I think we have a couple -- there's one -- I think it's Alexandria, Lcor Alexandria. We filed our complaint. You'll see there, there was an effort to sort of fabricate some trades to make the -- to make some profits on the terminations.

THE COURT: Or so you allege.

MR. CANTOR: Or so alleged. The other one -- you know, we had this FHLB New York. It's not just investors, but it's sort of bigger agencies where we've found that claims were presented showing us the losses, but didn't really come forward with trades that made profits. So, they're going to attempt to maybe collect on the losses but not show where the money was made. And --

THE COURT: Again, so you allege.

MR. CANTOR: So we allege. And that was -- you know, that was an example of a situation we didn't really -- weren't able to find that out until we ended up in discovery. But those are the kind of things that we're bringing forward, counterparties that net offsetting trades and related risks in the ordinary course of business but

Page 24 1 don't want to net it out when they show us the claims, so we 2 allege. 3 This is one of the places where we're going to see a constant tension between the -- what a litigant might see 4 5 as the efficiency of dealing with a discrete legal issue and 6 a judge might see the value of requiring the parties to go 7 through a whole process and reach (indiscernible) resolution. And I think, you know, you may hear more from 8 9 us on that. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. CANTOR: And we completely respect Your 12 Honor's jurisprudence on that. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 MR. CANTOR: But it's case-specific. 15 THE COURT: Then the next page, 10, looks like 16 it's the backup to the 22 number. 17 MR. CANTOR: Yes. So, on page 10 is the backup 18 for the 22. And, again, you can just see just how many -and, you know, each one of these, if you remember how much 19 20 time and effort the Washington Tobacco case took. 21 THE COURT: I do. 22 MR. CANTOR: So, there you have 22, potentially 23 more. Obviously, each one is unique and different. 24 Turning to page 11, the next group are the -- what 25 we call the big bank litigation. And so, those are massive

Page 25 1 derivatives-related and securities valuation disputes. So, 2 within each one of those three, right, there's more than --3 well, in total, there's more than 125,000 trades. So, you know, not only do we have the prospect of 4 5 three Washington Tobacco trials times thousands, but it'll 6 be three potentially all at the same time. So, you know, 7 while we are working hard to resolve those matters, that could be a massive requirement on the Court's time and 8 9 resources. Now, these were -- you know, in 2011, there were 10 11 originally 13 of these big bank trades. 12 THE COURT: Right. 13 MR. CANTOR: In 2011, the estate was able to 14 settle 10 of them. The big bank counterparties is you have 15 Citibank, JPMorgan, and Credit Suisse. They were all 16 offered the same opportunity to settle the other banks, and 17 they didn't take it. One --18 THE COURT: So, we're just -- we're already in 2015. We're halfway through 2015, astonishingly, right? 19 20 MR. CANTOR: Yes. 21 THE COURT: So -- and I know I've begun to see 22 2016 and 2017 dates. So, that's -- we're looking at 2016, 23 2017, and beyond, (indiscernible). 24 MR. CANTOR: Well, yeah, I mean --25 I mean just in terms of the sheer fact THE COURT:

that there are only 24 hours in a day and 365 days in the year.

MR. CANTOR: Yes. I mean, current schedules, dispositive motions in the Citi and JPM cases will happen around the summer, second half of 2016.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CANTOR: So, unless we run the board and win that, the dispositive motions, you know, it'll be longer than that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CANTOR: So, unlike the other big banks, you know, Citi and JPM, they were in receipt of billions of dollars of Lehman's prepetition cash, against which they assert security interests. So, having had the cash, maybe that's one reason why it didn't settle. You know, when we get there, you'll -- you know, issues of comparing actual losses against liquidated damages are going to be really meaningful there, where the estate's going to stay focused on actual losses.

And then I guess it's not shocking that the counterparties' claims grew to just about where their cash collateral was. And certainly that'll be an issue we're going to present. But, again, there's a lot of novel issues of law that are going to need to be resolved if we don't get those things settled.

Turning to page 12, if you might indulge me, so, in the JPM case, we have multiple claims objections, and those are pending before Your Honor. The plan administrator contests the amount of JPM's claims, the validity of its collateral security, the methods by which it liquidated collateral security, among other things. The plan administrator has also asserted affirmative claims against JPM, but those are pending before Judge Sullivan in the District Court.

The plan administrator seeks a multibillion-dollar claim reduction/recovery -- since, right, these creditors have our cash -- in each of the two largest and most complex objections. In particular, the plan administrator's objected to JPM's \$2.3 billion derivatives claim relating to the termination of a 75,000-trade portfolio. This objection is going to require massive discovery effort, which is now underway.

In addition, the plan administrator has objected to JPM's deficiency claim, which alleges that tens of billions of dollars that JPM held in LBI collateral -- that's the -- right, the other estate -- was insufficient to satisfy its credits extension for clearing, and required the provisional application of over \$6 billion of holdings cash collateral that was posted.

We're challenging the adequacy of the credit that

JPM gave to LBI for approximately 4,000 securities that JPM held as collateral. This will also involve a massive discovery effort and lengthy hearing if it can't be settled.

And the plan administrator has also objected to several miscellaneous claims, including JPM's closeout of a secured lending, where it applied over \$2 billion in cash collateral. And while the estate is attempting to resolve these objections consensually, it's likely that some of it is going to require the Court's time and resources.

Based on the current schedules, dispositive motions in the derivatives case -- that's the objection on the derivatives claim -- will be filed around June of next year. And dispositive motions in the (indiscernible) case will be filed around September next year.

The next big bank matter is Lehman Brothers

Holdings against Citi. And there, Citi demanded and

received more than \$2 billion from Lehman prior to the

bankruptcy. I know Your Honor's heard most of this. The

connection with our objections relates to post-petition

interest.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CANTOR: And they also sought to seek off that cash against claims. The plan administrator contests Citi's claims and the validity of its right to set off of its entitlements post-petition interest. The litigation is well

underway. Depositions are ongoing. We're seeking to recover more than \$2 billion from Citi. And based upon the scheduling order, dispositive motions will occur by the summer of 2016, just about the same time in the JPM case.

Lastly is Credit Suisse. They filed claims -- it filed claims totaling approximately \$1.2 billion relating to nearly 30,000 derivatives trades with Lehman. We contend that Credit Suisse failed to properly determine the closeout amounts because of the early termination date and filed inflated claims. We're seeking to reduce those claims, and we actually seek an affirmative recovery. Dispositive motions are also due in -- will be due in January of 2017.

So, that's the big bank litigation. The next major, major matter is the private legal RMBS dispute, which I know Your Honor is very familiar with. I wanted to lay it out for you, where we are.

So, right, various trustees asserted claims in the aggregate of more than \$37 billion against LBHI and SASCo, based upon the trusts' alleged right to put back to Lehman mortgages with material and adverse breaches. And those are 405 trusts that filed those claims. Pursuant to an agreed order, after a lengthy hearing before Your Honor, the plan administrator maintains a \$5 billion disputed claim reserve.

In December of 2014, the Court approved a protocol to resolve the claims. Under the protocol, the trustees

have indicated they will review approximately 200,000 mortgage files and deliver files containing material and adverse breaches. The first 50,000 files were due to be delivered by the trustees by June 30, 2015. We'll be having a status conference -- I think it's on next month, to give a report on how it's going.

THE COURT: I think it is, yes.

MR. CANTOR: The protocol allows a five-phase process, four of which will be out of the Court's purview, although I suspect there'll be some disputes now and again that will require us to come back. And each of these things require considerable time and expense. Step five of that process will require the Court to review and approve the amounts of claims that would be posed by the claim facilitator after we have an opportunity to go through a B-to-B process --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CANTOR: With the trustees, then the mediation. The entire review by the RMBS trustees is due to be completed by March 31, 2016. The Court -- Your Honor will review the amount of any RMBS claim that is subject to an objection via the plan administrator of the trustee. And that'll be allowance -- subject to allowance by the Court.

THE COURT: So, entirely hypothetically, there could be 200,000 of them.

MR. CANTOR: Yes. And, you know, I'm hoping we can get that resolved. But if not, it could be a -- you know, a massive, massive project. And what's interesting is this is going on in Courts all over the country.

THE COURT: All over the country, correct.

MR. CANTOR: In lots of different matters.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CANTOR: And, you know, in this case, I think we're going to be facing some issues that are going to have real meaning across the country, because, you know, in the process that we've set up, you know, the trustees need to go identify the claims or the breaches, and they need to show us those claim files. We have an opportunity to test whether or not the information that supports the breach is there.

You know, we're also going to test the trustees' ability not only to pull a file that they say has a breach in it, but to also pull a file and test where there's a breach in it, and also determine whether or not there's enough proof to go become a burden of persuasion to even present a claim. You know, it's one thing to say that it looks like there was a breach there. It's another thing to present a claim and a claim file and present evidence that you need to bring prima facie to the Court to collect.

And then there's the whole other issue --

THE COURT: Well, it's -- to your point about these cases pending all over the country, they are pending all over the country. And it should come as no surprise that I -- whenever I see the report of one of them, whether it's in the Southern District or elsewhere, whether it's involving Lehman or not, I'm attempting to keep up with the jurisprudence as it develops, because it's incredibly complex, I think.

MR. CANTOR: I do, too, Your Honor. You know, one of the issues with these three words, "material and adverse," and, you know, we just saw it -- you know, you see Courts thinking about what that means in the context of causality, in terms of, you know, does the breach lead to the loss, or should it lead to the loss?

You know, I think back in terms of the way I'd been thinking about it is whether or not -- you know, in contract law, we lean into that. We think about: is the loss reasonably foreseeable from the breach? You know, and maybe we're able to get away from the words "causality."

But we're going to -- if we can't resolve this, we have, I think, some very interesting ways to look at this that only -- you know, not only, but that bankruptcy lawyers and practitioners think about loss and think about fair outcomes and think about what someone's entitled to recover, and maybe get away from sort of the law of bigger numbers.

But these are going to be massive legal issues, and which we're going to do our best to resolve it consensually.

So, the second-to-last bullet, in view of the magnitude of the dollars at risk, the legal and factual issues in dispute, and the failure of a prior mediation -- we have tried to mediate this before with the trustees, and we continue to try to resolve this -- the matter is likely to require a significant amount of the Judge's -- Your Honor's time.

We anticipate, following the claims review of the parties and initial efforts to resolve disputes through the ADR process, the number of specific legal and of factual disputes will need to be submitted to the Court for determination before the parties can make further progress toward settlement.

In the context of the -- you know, the private label process, we have the follow-on from the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac settlement, which is the downstream process, which I know Your Honor is familiar with. Your Honor set up the ADR process to try and help us engage in a process with counterparties to resolve these things, or these claims, these recoveries.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CANTOR: Without the need for Court time. We've actually -- there's -- at that time, there were

approximately 3,000 parties estimated to be in that protocol. We are having some success resolving things consensually.

But to my original point about having some intractable counterparties, we've seen some counterparties willing to spend thousands and thousands of dollars to try and get out of a mediation process, rather than spend fewer thousands to come try and work it out with us. I suspect we'll probably see more.

But, you know, the two examples we -- I laid out here for Your Honor was the Home Trust and the LHM attempts to undo the process by challenging our rights to recover based upon expiration of statute of limitations or attacking the validity of our assignments.

THE COURT: The standing. Right.

MR. CANTOR: And hopefully --

THE COURT: Well, in that case, to your point about that 40 minutes go, there was a decision that was rendered disposing of those issues.

MR. CANTOR: And I think that's gone a long way to help get everybody in a room to work these things out. But these things are also likely to require a lot more of your time.

Potentially, I guess there might be downstream claims that came out of the private label resolution, which

Page 35 1 might look a little like the GSE litigation, or it might 2 not. And I certainly want to make it crystal clear that there's no clear view on how that rock rolls down the hill. 3 4 So, on page 16, this is the contingent claims I 5 was talking about. We're going to file a motion tomorrow to 6 begin kicking off our attempt to deal with that part of the 7 tail in this case. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 MR. CANTOR: So, a huge portfolio of the remaining 10 claims relate to quarantee claims that relate to claims 11 allowed against affiliates, right? The holding company --12 THE COURT: Mm hmm. 13 MR. CANTOR: Counterparties allege guaranteed 14 things. Maybe it did; maybe it didn't. So, those claim 15 allowances were not under the administration of this plan 16 administrator or your Court's oversight. We call those non-17 controlled affiliates. So, we have about \$11.6 billion in claims filed, 18 representing about 1600 claims. So, we have solvent non-19 20 controlled affiliates. 21 THE COURT: Right. 22 MR. CANTOR: At LBIE being one of them. So, the largest remaining group of claims against the estate are 23 contingent claims lodged against LBHI for this guarantee of 24

LBIE estate's obligations.

Now, LBIE has already paid the full principal amount of these guaranteed claims -- allegedly guaranteed claims, and has the wherewithal to pay post-bankruptcy interest on these claims. I think the public market for these claims, if you look at your Bloomberg screen, the way you could trade these things, you could sell for more than your (indiscernible) interest.

So, we're going to suggest they would -- the estate's obligation really is nothing, because a creditor holding that claim, the -- can be paid in full, or has been paid in full, has, you know, no entitlement here. And we're going to ask the Court to estimate those claims. I'm sure there will be an objection here and there to the estimation of those claims.

THE COURT: I'd imagine so.

MR. CANTOR: And there may not be on some. For the -- for understanding what we may need of the Court's time and resources, absent an estimation of those claims, were we to have to deal with each of those claims, there's going to be discovery, investigation, and then potentially litigation over the validity of the guarantees, the alleged guarantees.

And that's going to be complicated, because huge volume and frequency of trading these claims over the years.

And to the extent guarantees are alleged, as to one counterparty, when they trade it away, there'll be issues about who has the rights.

Then there's going to be an issue about the determination about the allowable amount of these claims. And while they may have been resolved in another Court proceeding, I'm not altogether sure that means they're allowed here.

Then there's going to be an -- since we have no real visibility into the amount that these counterparties received on account of these claims, since we're -- the estate's not going to be certainly responsible for paying more for these (indiscernible) to be paid in full, we're going to have to have some discovery about what they got from those other cases.

And then, to the extent that -- were there to be a determination that there was a guarantee and an allowed claim, and there was a comfort that we knew how much a counterparty was paid, then there's going to be some litigation if the estate is going to pay a counterparty that we have a satisfactory assurance that any overpayments that that counterparty receives, after we pay, come back to us.

So, I don't know how, again, that rock rolls down the hill. But there's certainly a real risk of a need for Court time and resources, depending upon how the estimation

process goes.

Similarly, there are non-controlled affiliates that are insolvent, where there is an entitlement if a valid guarantee is paid. And, you know, LBF -- it's the Swiss liquidation, we're going to need to resolve claims asserted in this case, potentially valuation disputes, because, again, we're not a party to or in agreement with the allowance of that claim in the context of the foreign proceeding, we're going to likely challenge it here if we can't get a claim value that we think is appropriate.

When I drafted this deck, every time I sent it around for a comment, everybody said I need to put this in core litigation, which is the next bullet on the RMBS page.

And I would say, "No, I put it there for a reason."

So, we filed our Syncora papers. I know we were here over a year ago, trying to deal with the reserve on account of that claims for subordination motion. We spent the better part, since then -- better part of time since then trying to resolve this matter.

It is extremely complicated, because it not only is fundamentally an issue of an allowance of a put-back claim, but it also raises the issues that I just described in this Libby guarantee issue, which is Syncora, who's lodged, I think it's down -- we're reserving at 600 million bucks, thereabouts -- in all likelihood, if there is a valid

put-back claim, that put-back claim is against the originator of that loan, Greenpoint Mortgage, who the trustee, U.S. Bank, for the trust that Syncora wrapped, has sued in New York State Supreme.

So, at least within the estate, we're looking at reserving against the \$600 million claim, where there is, first and foremost, if there is a valid claim, the likelihood of recovery from Greenpoint, which would mean Lehman shouldn't be reserving anything. And if Lehman is on the hook, we have a \$5 billion reserve against all the trusts -- and, again, if there's an allowance and a payment on account of this claim.

So, we're sort of reserved in a bunch of different ways that relate to this claim. But it is very complicated, because we're -- you know, many of the -- at least the most important issue as to whether or not Greenpoint's on the hook, that's been placed in front of a New York State judge. But it's a fundamental, an essential, to determining the estate's obligation in this bankruptcy case.

So, all of that will be before Your Honor. I think we're back in here on next Thursday, on the 18th, to begin dealing with that.

And, again, you know, the reason why this is last and I called it my Post-it job, because there's also issues that, although the claim is being shown at 600, from going

Page 40 through Syncora's publicly disclosed financial information, I think we'll be able to show that the actual exposure, even if it were reserved twice and should be estimated, is way in excess of any exposure they're going to have, because their risk has been commuted. But we'll get to that. But, you know, I end with Syncora because that's a perfect example of, again, one of the largest remaining claims, disputed claims, which is delaying the plan administrator from distributing reserve cash, is Syncora's claim for losses experienced in connection with the private label trust, matters currently pending before Your Honor. It's going to require significant judicial time and resources. But, again, although the underlying dispute relates to losses relating to the private label trust there, the plan administrator views this as a contingent claim, which the reserve is unnecessary. The last page is some pending other claims, to which you had alluded to, beyond the four big buckets that I think is, you know, the way we --THE COURT: Right. MR. CANTOR: Which is, you know, we have the Spanish Broadcasting dispute. THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. CANTOR: And I won't go into --

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Page 41 1 THE COURT: Right. 2 MR. CANTOR: Great detail. You have the Stonehill 3 claim, which has been --THE COURT: Yeah. 4 5 MR. CANTOR: Bit back with another position. 6 THE COURT: Right. Right, and the (indiscernible) 7 interest, post-petition interest issue. 8 MR. CANTOR: Right, the post interest issue. I 9 didn't list -- you know, there was Dr. (indiscernible), who 10 came with a late claim on big numbers, maybe not big numbers 11 in Lehman land, but big numbers in reality. There were some 12 tail preference claims and other little actions here and 13 there. 14 But suffice to say there's an awful lot left here. 15 I don't want to minimize how much has been done, because 16 there's really a tremendous amount done. But that's the --17 THE COURT: No, I think that it's (indiscernible) 18 -- that there not be any sort of a takeaway from here that 19 there hasn't been an enormous amount done. But I think that 20 there's been an enormous amount done. There's been an 21 enormous amount of success and recovery for the 22 constituencies of the estate. Your familiarity with the detail, not to embarrass 23 24 you, is remarkable in the sense that it -- I think it's a 25 reflection of what an enormous process it is and how well

it's managed. And it's not simply, as it may have been in the beginning, just the Weil firm, although I certainly still see the Weil firm on a regular basis. But there are a number of firms obviously handling the litigation, a number of professionals.

And it's evident to me that there's good communication between and among them, which my staff very much appreciates, because we like to run a smooth ship to the extent that we can. And we try our very best to accommodate you folks and the LBI folks. Sometimes there are an alarming number of days on my little calendar that say Lehman.

But I hope you agree with my perspective that we are -- we always try to accommodate you, even though there's only one of me and so many of you. We always try to accommodate you and manage things within reason.

There are, on my watch -- I'm going to stumble on the current count, but I think in the realm of about only three decisions that are sub judice. So, we try very hard to keep up and not have there be a backlog in terms of having a matter and getting it out to you.

Sometimes matters are tried, as was the case with the Washington State Tobacco settlement, that they're already tried and then goes into mediation. So, those may get put on hold. Sometimes things get tried and there's a

delay with their final presentation.

But, for our part, I just think it's important to communicate to you that, notwithstanding, you know, the limitations on our resources, we are -- our commitment to you is to move as quickly as you move so that you can continue to make distributions to the creditors.

I will tell you, which you may have heard through the grapevine, I guess this being a season of change, generally, in ways that are -- cause us to reflect, Ms.

(indiscernible) will be leaving me at the end of the month.

I don't think she's here.

MR. CANTOR: No, I think that's --

THE COURT: I think she's with Judge Garrity this morning.

MR. CANTOR: Right.

THE COURT: Was that Ms. Eisen losing color in her face? Ms. (indiscernible) will be leaving the Court after serving here under Judge Peck, I think, since the second year of the Lehman proceeding, probably has more knowledge of the Lehman case than anyone. Anyway, she will be moving on to something else. Possibly I will be able to retain some part of her. I'm trying my best. And, you know, I give you my promise that it will not cause any disruption in the conduct of the case.

But to say that I'm going to miss her is an

enormous understatement, and I will try my best to have her here at what would be her final hearing so that I can embarrass her while she sits here. But I'm sure you've had -- you've all had a lot of interactions with her.

MR. CANTOR: Yes, she's been awesome. I'd like to check on your --

THE COURT: The stream of paper is remarkable on a daily basis.

MR. CANTOR: Yeah, and just we've both been doing this for a long time. It's two things. It was remarkable to me to see the -- not only is it sort of a -- there's a decent number of people at the estate, but the quality and intensity of the work effort of the remaining people at Lehman is amazing. And the analytical abilities and care with which they deal with every claim and every matter is really extraordinary and something I've never seen before. The folks that came on the board have been extremely energetic and very quickly learned everything about this estate, and have also done a great job.

But I would say, again, with a lot of judges and a lot of chambers, and over the years -- but yes, your chambers has been extraordinarily helpful in helping us move this thing forward, have been there all hours of the day and night, at any time, to help us move things forward. And we greatly appreciate that.

THE COURT: One thing, also, that I'm sure you're aware of, a propos of my comment earlier about the smaller creditors: many of them have the perception that it's them against, quote/unquote, "Lehman." And one of the things that it's important to always remind them and explain to them is there is no Lehman. There's just the Lehman creditors.

And I think where you started and where I'll invite you to finish, since I have the rest of these folks waiting to get started, is that you said at the top that's your job now, is managing the assets, managing the recoveries, managing the claims, in order to ensure that everybody gets their fair distribution out of the assets.

And, you know, you are certainly Lehman, but there is no Lehman in that sense.

I often tell them, you know, Lehman doesn't always win, Lehman doesn't always lose, and I explain this to them.

And it's clear that many of them simply don't -- you know, don't understand that, whereas of course the sophisticated parties do understand that, so. Is there anything else?

MR. CANTOR: No, and I won't read the conclusion page to you. It's there. But, again, we're very grateful

THE COURT: You can read it if you like.

MR. CANTOR: And, no, I don't need to do it, I

for your time and effort.

Page 46 1 don't think. Do I? 2 THE COURT: Okay. I very much appreciate you taking time out of everything else that you do to put this 3 4 together. 5 MR. CANTOR: Yeah, I appreciate the Court giving 6 us the time. 7 THE COURT: It's very helpful to us here at the 8 Court in order to anticipate staffing needs and to try to 9 keep up and keep ahead. So, thank you. Thank you very 10 much. 11 MR. CANTOR: Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: We'll see you in a couple weeks. All 12 13 right. For NIIH, we'll give you some time to get set up, if you're here, and someone will come and check to see when 14 15 you're ready. 16 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 17 12:12 PM) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Page 47 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Digitally signed by Sonya Ledanski Sonya Hyde 6 DN: cn=Sonya Ledanski Hyde, o, ou, Ledanski Hyde email=digital1@veritext.com, c=US Date: 2015.06.10 15:56:27 -04'00' 7 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 Veritext Legal Solutions 20 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 Mineola, NY 11501 23 24 25 Date: June 10, 2015